DEMOCRATIC

GERMAN REPORT

VOL. III NO. 21 OCTOBER 15th 1954 Price: 15 Pf., 5 c., 3 d

"Send ALL Troops Home"

New Soviet Proposals For German Unity

All occupation troops should be withdrawn from Germany immediately, and the Four Powers should discuss holding free all-German elections.

These were the main points of new Soviet proposals for achieving German unity made by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov in a speech delivered in Berlin on October 6th.

Molotov was speaking at a meeting held in the Berlin State Opera to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic. The main proposals which he made were:

1. **The Four Powers should agree immediately on the withdrawal of occupation troops from East and West Germany.**
2. **The Four Powers should discuss the holding of all-German free elections. The discussion could be based upon the proposals made at the Berlin Conference at the beginning of 1954, or upon any new proposals made.**
3. **East and West Germany should make efforts to come closer together by means of forming all-German bodies in the economic and cultural field.**

The Soviet Foreign Minister strongly rejected all plans for the remilitarisation of West Germany, whether they were called the „European Defence Community", or however they were disguised.

"It is scarcely possible to overestimate the fact that the German Democratic Republic has such mighty friends as the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the entire camp of peace, democracy and Socialism," Mr. Molotov said. "Today this camp stretches from frontiers not far from the Atlantic right through to the shores of the Pacific."

(Summary of the main points from Molotov's speech on next page)

WAR STOCKS SOAR

War stocks are a good investment in West Germany today. Here are recent notations of the stocks of several firms engaged on rearmament projects:

	September 30th 1953	September 28th 1954 (before London Conference)	October 6th 1954 (after London Conference)
Badische Anilin (formerly IG Farben)	99.70	180	189
Siemens Electric	109.50	185	204
AEG Electric	86.25	175	190

West German Trade Unions Say "No" to New Wehrmacht

The West German Trade Union Congress almost unanimously turned down the creation of a new West German Wehrmacht at its conference held in Frankfurt/Main on October 9th.

Only four of the 400 delegates to the congress voted against a resolution stating:

"This congress rejects every military contribution as long as all attempts at negotiation have not been exhausted, with the aim of achieving an understanding between the peoples and the restoration of German unity".

The resolution also condemned the decisions of the London Conference "which seriously endanger the possibilities of reuniting Germany".

The congress also passed unanimously a resolution condemning the public appearance of neo-fascist organisations in West Germany. Other resolutions called for the nationalisation of coal and steel in West Germany; equal pay for equal work for women; and the dissolution of the government-backed "Technical Auxiliary", a strikebreaking organisation.

With the Trade Union Congress resolution against the new Wehrmacht, all main West German working-class organisations have gone on record against remilitarisation. West Germany's young trade unionists passed a similar resolution at a conference on September 26th; Social Democratic leader Ollenhauer and all other Social Democratic spokesmen have condemned the new Wehrmacht in recent speeches; and the West German Communist Party has headed the fight against remilitarisation since the subject was first mooted in 1949.

"SEND ALL TROOPS HOME"

V. M. Molotov's Berlin Speech

Here are some of the main points from the speech made by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in Berlin on October 6th 1954:

Under the present circumstances all steps aimed at bringing East and West Germany nearer together are of great importance. Such steps include steps both in the economic and in the cultural field — all-German discussions and the creation of united all-German organisations; the exchange of new delegations and the spreading of knowledge among the working people about the real situation both in this and in the other part of Germany; and many more steps of this sort. In all such endeavours the German Democratic Republic will have the support of the entire German people.

At a previous date the Soviet Government made a proposal to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France on the withdrawal of occupation troops from East Germany as well as from West Germany, with the exception of a few strictly limited detachments. In this connection it was proposed that the governments of the four states named, with the participation of the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic, should reach an agreement on the number, the stationing and the armament of all types of German police in both parts of Germany. This proposal was at that time linked with the question of all-German elections, or the question of the conclusion of a peace treaty.

Today the Soviet Government declares that it proposes once again to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France an agreement on the withdrawal of occupation troops from the territory of East and West Germany, and proposes that this question should be settled immediately without any delay.

The acceptance of this proposal would ease the situation of the population both in East and in West Germany. It would create more favourable conditions for a rapprochement between East and West Germany, and would bear witness to the efforts being made to bring about a relaxation of tensions in the international situation.

At the same time as the Soviet Union proposes to the states interested that they should reach an understanding on the withdrawal of occupation troops, the other side is making quite contrary plans. There have recently been negotiations in London and in Bonn on a plan which forsees that the occupation troops should actually remain until 1998 in West Germany, that is until the end of this century. Whatever may be said to justify this plan, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that these plans have nothing to do either with the restoration of real sovereignty to Germany, or with the guaranteeing of real security for the peoples of Europe.

There is no justification for delaying the restoration of German unity. In this case it is the duty of the four powers to do everything to speed up the solution of this task.

The Soviet Union believed and continues to believe that the holding of free all-German elections is necessary for this purpose.

There are possibilities for reaching agreement between the powers on this question if the fact is recognised that the main task is undeniably the unification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis.

At the beginning of this year no agreement was reached at the Berlin Conference on the question of free all-German elections. Now, in connection with the breakdown of the plans for the creation of the "European Defence Community" there are new possibilities for the positions of the four powers in this question to be brought nearer together.

The Soviet Government, for its part, expresses its willingness to discuss the proposals made earlier by the participants in the Berlin Conference, and also any new proposals on the question of free all-German elections.

Naturally the rejection by the Soviet Union of the plans for the remilitarisation of West Germany applies not only to the "European Defence Community" but also for other proposals of this type, however they may be disguised.

The present situation whereby Germany is divided into two separate states, cannot continue for ever. Whatever obstacles may be laid by the "western" imperialists and their lackeys in West Germany in the way of the restoration of the unity of the German state, the German people will gain its united, independent and democratic state, a state which will live and develop in peace and friendship with other peoples and with other peaceloving states.

Germany will be united!

Social Democrats Call For Four Power Talks

West Germany's Social Democratic Party launched on October 7th an appeal for the western powers to hold talks with the Soviet Government on German unity. The appeal was made by the party in the course of a debate in the West German parliament on the results of the Nine Power Conference at which it was decided to restablish a West German Wehrmacht.

The Social Democrats introduced a motion into parliament calling for the speediest holding of discussions with the Soviet Union with the aim of achieving "the reunification of German in freedom, and the integration of Germany in a European security system in the framework of the United Nations".

Introducing the resolution, Social Democratic Chairman Erich Ollenhauer said: "Before the London Agreement is ratified, the Federal Republic must make a new serious effort to achieve the unity of Germany in freedom by means of negotiation."

Herr Ollenhauer condemned the fact that under the London agreement the Ruhr area would once again become an arsenal. "We regret the fact that certain circles in Germany regard the military contribution of the Federal Republic as an opportunity to make profits from an arms boom" he said.

Democratic
GERMAN REPORT

Subscription rates: 4 marks, 8/- sterling, $ 1.25 per annum or pro rata, postage paid.

Subscriptions may be paid at the following addresses:

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Britain: Collet's Subscription Dept, 40 Great Russel St., London W. C. 1

All other communications should be addressed to:

Democratic German Report,
Friedrichstrasse 167 III,
Berlin W 8,
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NATIONAL PRIZE FOR ART AND LITERATURE

The National Prize of the German Democratic Republic was awarded on October 7th to the group of talented writers, actors and directors who made the fine film "Ernst Thälmann" telling of the struggles of the great German working class leader. Among those who received the distinction were Willi Bredel, worker-author and veteran of the International Brigade, and Guenther Simon who played the lead in the film.

Other National prices were awarded to author Bodo Uhse, another veteran of the International Brigade, known in Britain and other countries for his novel "Lieutenant Bertram". He received the award for his latest book "The Patriots", telling the story of brave German men and women who parachuted into Germany in 1943 to carry on the fight against Hitler.

Amongst the many scientists and technicians who received the prize were the engineers who produced the first fully automatic production line in the German Democratic Republic, which turns out motor car engine parts.

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5 Years of German Democratic Republic

Industrial production has almost doubled and production in small private industry has increased more than 65 per cent since 1949.

Foreign trade is more than two and a half times as much as in 1949. Over 50 countries, including 15 capitalist countries, have trade relations with the German Democratic Republic.

Nearly three times as much consumer goods were sold in 1954 as in 1949. A quarter more meat and over three quarters more margarine was sold during the second quarter of 1954 as compared with the second quarter of 1953.

Annual expenditure on public health rose by one third and annual social insurance expenditure by more than one third since 1951.

For every mark spent on housebuilding in 1951, 2.30 marks are being spent in 1954.

The number of university students in the German Democratic Republic rose from 29,800 in 1949 to 74,000 in 1954.

The number of tractors in use in the machine and tractor stations rose from 8571 in 1949 to 26,386 in 1954.

WHAT AN EAST GERMAN MINISTER TOLD ME

By Frank Beswick, British Labour Member of Parliament, who recently visited East Germany

What are the conditions under which the East German Government would discuss reunification of all Germany? On this I questioned and cross-questioned many of their ministers.

In particular I put this point to Herr Bolz, thick-set, redfaced member of the National Democratic Party and Foreign Minister in the East German Coalition.

I prefixed the query with the frank statement that British public opinion would not contemplate any solution which excluded free elections and that, moreover, the East German electoral system was not regarded as free.

Herr Bolz retorted that in his view their elections were more genuinely free than in Western Germany but that, nevertheless, "they did not put forward their method as"—he searched for a word — "as a recipe."

Again later he emphasized, "our mode of elections is not necessarily suitable for the whole of Germany."

I asked if he meant that he accepted the right of, say, an Adenauer candidate to stand and propagate in any eastern constituency. The answer was an unequivocal "Yes."

The only restriction they wished to lay down, said Herr Bolz, was that no leading ex-Nazi or industrial monopolist should have the opportunity to get parliamentary control of all Germany.

I asked if he accepted the possibility of the elections giving the Christian Democrats a majority. A possibility he admitted, but he did not believe that the German worker, who was in a majority in the whole of Germany, would in fact give Adenauer the power to pursue his anti-Russian policy.

And foreign policy when the new all-German government was elected? That would be for the German people to decide, but there must be no prior commitment. He, personally, was against balance of power politics and a sane system of collective security was his aim.

I asked why, in his view, the Berlin Conference had failed while at Geneva there was success. He said because at Geneva the Indo-Chinese were consulted but at Berlin the Germans were not allowed to express themselves.

He was insistent, as were all other people of responsibility, that if only representatives of the two existing German governments were brought together a mutually satisfactory formula for elections could be found.

Later I saw Herr Schmidt-Wittmack. Fortyish, fresh faced, highly intelligent and attractively frank, I was impressed by this former member of the Bonn Parliament, and of Adenauer's party, who had recently crossed to the East.

He knew the attitude of his former colleagues in the Bonn Parliament. He had since discussed these matters with leaders of all parties in Eastern Germany. I asked if he believed a mutually acceptable solution for reunification could be found. He thought it was possible.

And, incidentally, Schmidt-Wittmack still insisted, despite other denials, that it was within his knowledge that there had been a meeting between North Atlantic Treaty Organization representatives and General Heusinger, representing the Bonn Government, at which understanding was reached that the West German military contribution would go beyond the publicized 12 German Divisions.

However, it is claimed by the British Government that a West German military contingent is necessary because agreement is impossible between East and West on German reunification. On this question, said Mr. Eden in his Berlin report, there is between us "not a gap but a chasm."

Whether it be a gap or chasm, there is now, I believe, the possibility of building a bridge between East and West Germany.

Would the USSR accept the attitude which I found possible by the East German Ministers? Well, they have suggested that the two German regimes should be brought together for negotiations.

Isn't it at least worth trying?

Isn't the attempt infinitely preferable to the drastic step of rearming a divided Germany—which would deepen the division, embitter relations, and could not guarantee security to anyone?

(From "Reynolds News", London, September 26th 1954.)

"KIDNAPPED" AMERICANS EXPLAIN

By John Peet

Berlin October 4 — Two New Jersey men, reportedly "kidnapped by the Russians" told me today why they had decided to come to live and work in the German Democratic Republic.

The two men were William Henry Starr, an electronics worker, and James Starr, oil worker, both of 271 Elm Street, Westville, New Jersey.

They came into the news on September 10th this year, when Associated Press reported from Berlin:

"United States officials have asked Soviet authorities the whereabouts of two American brothers who vanished Tuesday and may have been seized by Communist police . . . Reports to West Berlin police said the brothers were arrested by East German highway patrols while they were driving on the autobahn near Berlin."

West Berlin papers went much further in their reports, claiming that the Starr brothers had been kidnapped.

The two brothers appeared in public in East Berlin today, at an international press conference arranged by the official Press Office of the German Democratic Republic. The press conference had been called to hear details of the way in which American-financed spy organisations, particularly the notorious Gehlen Organisation, headed by Hitler's spy expert, General Gehlen, was attempting to penetrate East Germany.

State Secretary Albert Norden, addressing the press conference, referred to the reports about alleged "Russian kidnappings" repeatedly spread in West Berlin as a smoke screen to conceal the underground work carried on by these spy agencies. Then he quietly remarked:

"The two alleged kidnappees are now sitting here in this conference room."

William and James Starr thereupon rose from their seats amongst the assembled press men from East and West and introduced themselves.

Answering questions, William Starr said:

"The reports put out that we had been kidnapped were just put about to stir up suspicion and mistrust in West Berlin and elsewhere. We came deliberately and voluntarily to the German Democratic Republic, because we have seen enough to convince us that the policy of the present government of the United States is a policy leading to fascism and war, and we could not remain on that side of the fence.

"We have been living in West Germany and West Berlin for the past few months, and we have seen that US policy is to divide Germany permanently, and to keep occupation troops there for an indefinite period.

"If we had attempted to tell these truths in West Berlin, we should have been quickly arrested and shipped back to the United States, where we should have been framed up on some charge or other.

"We love America and the American people, but we do not wish to reside there as long as America is governed by the present clique. That is why we have requested political asylum here."

After the press conference had concluded. I had an opportunity to speak to the Starr brothers. James Starr told me that they had been in Europe since February 1953, touring France, Belgium and West Germany on business.

"Our first big impression when we came over here was the destroyed cities, which had been wrecked as a direct result of Hitler's policy of fascism and war. And now we see the American government taking the same path. That is the reason why we took this step: we want to do anything we can to stop America forging ahead on this road. If the American government goes on like it is going now, then New York will end up in ruins like Berlin. And what we have seen in Europe shows us that nobody anywhere else in the world is going to support the United States in its drive to war.

"When we got over here we saw American foreign policy in action for the first time. The American State Department have no interest in the United Europe they are always talking about: they are just out to make friends with every fascist they can find. I have spoken to U. S. officers here in Germany who said that what they really wanted to do was to march on Moscow.

"We have not had time to settle down here and get a job yet, but we are both used to hard work, and we have seen that there are plenty of opportunities here. Here we know that we shall be working for peaceful construction, and we shall be free to speak out for peace at the same time."

E.GERMANY ARRESTS 547 SPIES

A big round-up by the security services of the German Democratic Republic has led to the arrest of a total of 547 spies, mainly members of the Gehlen Organisation, American financed West German group led by Hitler's intelligence expert General Reinhold Gehlen.

This was announced on October 4th by State Secretary Albert Norden at a press conference in East Berlin.

"29 of the agents were found to be in possession of radio transmitters, mainly of American manufacture, and 36 more had been trained in West Berlin in the presence of American officers as radio operators" State Secretary Norden stated.

He gave details of some of the veteran nazis and militarists now active in the Gehlen Organisation. They include:

General Koernig, former nazi military attache in Tokio, today head of "General Agency H" of the spy organisation.

Dr. Schneider, alias Schubert, former Gestapo officer in the nazi Reichssicherheitshauptamt in Berlin; today head of the counter-intelligence branch of "General Agency H".

Herr Neubert, former Hitler Youth officer in Hanover; today in charge of Section "S" of "General Agency H" engaged in espionage against the Soviet Union and People's Democracies.

Herr Caspar, former Hauptsturmfuehrer of the Waffen SS; today head of "Subagency 1600" of the Gehlen Organisation.

Peter Fischer, alias Paul Fiedler, address 24 Ringbahn Strasse West Berlin, former Major of Hitler's Storm Troops; today head of "Agency K" of the Gehlen Organisation.

"It is thus seen clearly that the Gehlen Organisation and other espionage and terror organisations supported by the Americans have become an asylum for all the remnants of Hitlerite fascism" State Secretary Norden stated.

AN AFRICAN STUDENT IN EAST GERMANY

By Alex Ejisim Ohiaeri

The author of this article is a Nigerian, who for the past four years has been studying medicine at a university in the German Democratic Republic.

In November 1949 the coal miners of Enugu, eastern Nigeria, staged a strike for an increase in their poor wages. The police of the British government in Nigeria opened fire on unarmed workers as they were marching away from the pits, and 21 miners were killed and several others seriously wounded. As a sign of solidarity, the Free German Youth and the Free German Trade Union Federation invited us, the sons of peasants, workers and some dead Enugu miners, to come and study in the German Democratic Republic.

We are about four hundred foreign students from eleven countries and we live with our German fellow students in three hostels. The students comprise university students, workers' and peasants' faculty students and students of the foreign students' language institute. Those of us who already knew enough of the language to carry on our studies in the German language entered the university; those who had not yet mastered the language and had not reached matriculation standard attend the workers' and peasants' faculty, where they receive extra instruction in German and other subjects connected with their future studies. Those who had no previous knowledge of the language attend the foreign languages' institute where they learn chiefly the language.

A German student lives with either one foreign student in a room or with two or three foreign students from different countries in a room. Two foreign students from the same country do not share a room together; this is to avoid their speaking in their mother tongue and thus taking longer to learn German. German students help their roommates with the language; they have to correct them when they make grammatical mistakes and give them the correct pronunciation. They are always ready to help. Some foreign students who have advanced in the language have single rooms, because they no longer need much help from German students.

The rooms are quite big enough and are well furnished with writing desks and chairs, lockers for books, wardrobes, cupboards for eating utensils and sleeping couches.

I share a big room with a German student. There is central heating and hot and cold running water and we have a nice balcony with a couch, which is more than beautiful in summer when the sun shines down on us as we relax after the day's work.

The rooms are kept tidy by women who work in the hostels. We pay 10 marks a month as rent, that is, 20 marks a month for our pretty room. Sometimes three students share two rooms, sitting room and bedroom, and they still pay 10 marks each, that is, 30 marks for the two rooms.

One hostel has a well furnished club room, a dining room where all students eat together, and a table tennis room; another hostel has a table tennis room and rooms for other games such as chess, drafts and so on. The third hostel has a music room with a grand piano. We have an extra hall for cinema and social evenings.

Each student pays 78 marks a month for food. For this sum each student receives 130 grams of meat, 130 grams of sugar and 65 grams of butter daily, besides an extra allowance known as "Mensa-ersatz", 40 grams of meat, 10 grams of fat and 10 grams of sugar daily. We generally get a cold breakfast and supper and a warm midday meal, but sometimes a warm supper as well, according to our time-tables.

Our chief staple foods are rice, potatoes, beans, macaroni and of course bread. These are prepared according to our own tastes. As I said before, we come from eleven different countries, which would mean eleven different dishes, so in order to come to an agreement, delegations from each nation met our chief cook and explained to him how their people prepare their food. The chief cook noticed that some liked to eat more pepper and some more salt and so on. He had to strike an average and he cooks excellently to our satisfaction.

For the benefit of the German students who are not used to foreign dishes, some German dishes are always served and students can take their choice. They can ask for as many helpings as they like. Sometimes only German dishes are served, so that we can get used to German food.

In addition, we get cakes, fruit and sweets. Every student can drink as much skim milk as he likes at supper time. Students can also get more sugar in addition to the regular ration too. I personally eat much sugar; my food cupboard is so full of packets of sugar that I have no space for my tumblers and cups, so I have stopped taking sugar until I finish what I now have. What we do not get very often is real coffee; we drink a substitute which does not taste so good. Arrangements are being made, however, to provide us with real coffee in future. Coffee is costly in the German Democratic Republic; this is of course because it is imported.

One of the things that struck me when I took up my studies here was the fact that the students, instead of paying for their studies (a practice which is common in the western world), receive stipends from the government for studying. I could not understand this until I got my own stipend at the end of the month. It was of course a big surprise to me, because in Nigeria the students of the university college in Ibadan, the only university college in the whole of Nigeria, pay for their studies, with the exception of a very few who have scholarships. Students who wish to study in England or in Europe have to deposit the whole cost of their studies for the number of years they are going to stay there befor they leave Nigeria.

Even the school children of both elementary and secondary schools in Nigeria pay school fees. All the students in the German Democratic Republic, with the exception of about 2 percent (those whose parents are well-to-do), receive stipends, ranging from 80 to 450 marks monthly. Some very brilliant students receive up to 500 marks monthly. The foreign students receive a standardised amount of 300 marks monthly. I therefore receive 300 marks a month from the government of the German

Democratic Republic for studying here. This looks incredible, but it is a fact.

With this stipend one can buy whatever one likes and at the same time pay rent and food and subscriptions; not forgetting smoking and drinking.

I have been able to buy the following articles with my stipend: a Sachsenwerk Olympia radio with 5 valves costing 370 marks, a turntable, 10 dance music records and 20 classical records; 5 suits, 2 jackets and 2 pairs of trousers, 5 pairs of shoes, 10 shirts and 7 ties, 10 pairs of socks, 3 pullovers, 8 sets of underwear, one table clock, one beautiful medium size leather suit-case and one small leather dispatch case for lectures and of course one synthetic leather bag for my sports clothes; one Erika typewriter and 200 books, including text books, political books and novels. I have also summer, spring and winter overcoats.

Other students have bought bicycles, accordions and cameras; one Nigerian student even has an Exakta Varex, the best camera in the German Democratic Republic, if not the best in the world. About 80 per cent of the students in our hostels have radios. These are a few of the things which students can buy out of their stipends — things they could never have dreamt of buying if their parents had to pay for their studies and clothe and feed them as well.

We live as freely as we like. We can receive visitors in our hostels at any time and can visit friends in the town. We study as long as we like and go to sleep when we like. Of course, sometimes the hostel director goes round to make sure that the younger students go to bed at eleven o'clock, as it is dangerous to their health if they go to bed too late.

We all work according to his or her own time table. One thing that impresses me greatly is the attitude of our German colleagues. They are ready at all times to help their foreign fellow students. My roommate works with me, we discuss things together and solve our personal problems together.

Along with our studies we arrange social evenings and dances. We make a point of going to the cinema, opera, theatre and circus. The friends of classical music, like myself, visit concerts to listen to the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Tschaikowsky and other old and modern composers.

We make excursions and visit places of historical importance and see things for ourselves, I shall not forget how my blood ran cold an seeing one of the Hitlerite concentration camps in Hohnstein. We pay visits to factories and see production with our own eyes.

During the holidays we are sent to holiday resorts free of charge. I have been three times to Baltic Sea holiday resorts, twice to winter-sport holiday camps, where I learned to ski, and many times to other holiday resorts.

Not only are the German students friendly to us, but also the general public. Wherever we go we find people who want to talk to us in a friendly way. Children gather round and ask enthusiastic questions about our way of life and about children in our countries. People rush up to us in restaurants and cafés and like to eat at the same tables with us. People clap and cheer us in cinemas and after the film friends gather round to speak with us. There are of course still some people who hate to see foreigners. It is not difficult to understand this; it is the result of 12 years of fascism in Hitler Germany. But such elements are very few.

The people of the Republic are hard working. They are bent on a quick reconstruction of their country, which Hitler left in ruins. They have great confidence in their government, and as far as I have seen with my own eyes, they are determined to support it and defend their achievements.

The chief problem which faces them is the unification of Germany. They are prepared to fight out the unity of Germany, which means the peace of the world, through peaceful negotiations and not through war.

"WHAT IRON CURTAIN?"

Asks New York Herald Tribune

BONN, Oct. 4.—A remarkable increase has occurred in the amount of contact between the people of West and East Germany across the Iron Curtain. At times in the last few months, the traffic has exceeded 10,000 persons a day in each direction, according to figures provided, upon request, by the West German Ministry of all-German Affairs.

Most of this travel is of a private nature, by Germans visiting their families or their friends living on the opposite side of the Iron Curtain.

It also includes trips for commercial purposes or by doctors, artists and other professional persons attending congresses in West or East Germany.

It further includes, for example, the 10,000 West Germans who attended the Evangelical Church rally in the East German city of Leipzig in July, the 15,500 West German business men who went to the Leipzig Fair last month and the 20,000 East Germans who attended the Roman Catholic Congress in the West German town of Fulda, also in September.

An official of the Ministry for All-German Affairs told me tonight that the statistics disclose a fairly constant month-by-month rise since the Russians began to make travel in both directions easier about a year ago.

The ministry figures show that more than 300,000 West Germans visited Communist-held territory in August (the last month for which complete statistics are available) and that about 400,000 East Germans came to the Bonn republic in the same 31-day period.

These figures do not include crossings by persons living in the immediate proximity of the East-West frontier. They also do not include the large daily East-West traffic inside the city of Berlin.

The ministry official said that despite the entrenchment of Communist rule in East Germany, it was no longer correct to speak of an Iron Curtain extending across the country for the common man who simply wanted to go and make a private visit on the other side.

Even if the West German government should decide that the traffic was not entirely a good thing, it would be politically explosive to try to stop it as long as the Russians are willing to have it continued. It is apparent that the German people under both regimes are strongly in favor of it.

In turn, East Germany hopes that its strategy of permitting the traffic on such a large scale is serving to whet the desire of the West German population for reunification and that this desire will sooner or later upset the West Germany's relations with its Allies.

("New York Herald Tribune", Paris Edition October 5th 1954)

New York Times

U. S. Still Uses Old Spy Methods

By M. S. HANDLER

Special to the New York Times

Bonn, Germany, Sept. 28 — The view that Soviet policy is static has kept the numerous United States intelligence agencies submerged for the most part in the jungle warfare in Germany. The jungle warriors include the enemy's operatives of all hues and garbs, but they also include hundreds—some say thousands — of double agents who operate for one side against the other and vice versa for mere pittances.

In having to combat the mass underground organizations of the Russians, the United States agencies have had to, or thought they had to, adopt the enemy's own methods . . . Sometimes ridiculous situations arise. The story is told that one big United States agency pumped false information into East Germany to rattle Soviet intelligence and another United States agency bought the information back as valuable evidence of something new going on in the Communist ranks.

Men and women signed up indiscriminately to gather information are sometimes said never to go to the places of their assignments, but turn up several weeks later with detailed reports and collect their fees.

This mass operation en masse is practiced by numerous United States organizations that compete with each other and frequently are not even on speaking terms. According to some reports there are more than two score Allied agencies at work in West Berlin . . .

This type of intelligence operation has given rise to a severe case of spy hunting in West Berlin and West Germany. The basic raw material for such an operation is a mass of ill-paid informers who must eat. The United States agents who evaluate the so-called information brought in by the informers are still not numerous enough to check all the reports.

The spy hunting in West Berlin and West Germany has produced unconfirmed rumours that various security agencies have compiled dossiers on United States reporters.

The result has been that some United States reporters have given United States institutions a wide berth and have preferred to seek their information from sources other than those to which they would gladly turn in normal circumstances.

(New York Times, September 29th 1954.)

WEST GERMAN JUNGLE

Nachrichtenmann

ehem. Abw.-Agt., 29 J., 1,84, unabh., Polyglott, Erfinder eines umwälzenden Code-Systems, sucht Vertrauensstelle, gl. welcher Art. (Zur Zeit journalistisch tätig.)

Zuschr. erb. unt. VR 4289 an Frankfurter Allgemeine, Frankfurt.

(translation)

Intelligence Operative

former military counter-espionage agent, 29 years old, 1.84 metres tall, independent, polyglot, inventor of completely new code system, seeks position of confidence in any branch. (At present working as journalist).

Applications under number VR 4289 to Frankfurter Allgemeine, Frankfurt.

(Classified "Jobs Wanted" advertisement in the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung", West Germany.)

GERMANS ALERTED ON RISE OF NAZIS

Special to the New York Times

Bonn, Germany, Sept. 28 West German authorities have begun to take cognisance of an attempt to resurrect the Nazi organisation. The resurgence is being promoted by mutual benefit societies whose announced aim is the recovery of property confiscated by denazification courts.

One such society, which is trying to organize the Nazis on a national basis, is called the Federation of Former Internees. Its headquarters are to be established in Bonn.

The national and state societies jointly publish a monthly magazine, Die Anklage, in Bad Woerishofen in Bavaria.

The organisations ostensibly seek justice for the thousands of Nazis interned as criminal offenders by the denazification courts. That "justice" would consist of the return of confiscated properties and the payment of damages for financial and economic losses resulting from the decisions of the denazification courts.

One of the projects of Die Anklage is to prove that the information concerning the Nazi concentration camps and the atrocities committed in them was fabricated by United States propaganda services during World War II . . .

The recent meetings of veterans of the Waffen SS (the military section of the Elite Guard) have also caused some alarm among the responsible newspapers. Dr. Hans Heinrich, national political editor of the Frankfurter Rundschau, reported the following incident:

A meeting in Giessen, Hesse, got off to a dignified start with the placing of a wreath on a memorial to the war dead but the atmosphere changed at the evening get-together. The Nazi spirit reappeared as more and more beer was consumed. A member who refused to join in the singing of the SS (Elite Guard) song, "Out with the Swords, the Powder and the Lead," was denounced as a "swine".

In Bad Hersfeld, Hesse, the head of the county council banned a meeting. Leaflets appeared in the town denouncing the ban as "a shameful capitulation of the Jew Hoernich (the Councillor's name) to the Bolshevist gang of the Central Trade Union Federation which is under the remote control of Jerusalem".

(New York Times, October 1st 1954.)

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

On October 7th the German Democratic Republic celebrated its fifth birthday; and as is only right and proper on a birthday there was a birthday party.

This was not a birthday party just for a few invited guests; it was a birthday party for the whole of Berlin. From the historic Brandenburg Gate, which today marks the frontier between East and West Berlin, all the way to the Stalin Allee, a distance of several miles, the Berliners celebrated.

At almost every corner through the centre of the city there were orchestras playing for dancing; on a huge stage built in the Marx Engels Platz a group of singers and dancers from North East China, followed by a magnificent Soviet Ensemble kept a crowd of many thousands entranced.

Sausages

I spent hours that afternoon and evening moving through the happy crowds, who were consuming enormous quantities of hot sausages, beer, bananas, and many other things from the special stalls erected all along the main streets. The atmosphere was something like that on London's Hampstead Heath on Bank Holiday; but there was a difference. It is difficult to define but I think it can best be expressed as a sense of real achievement. Everybody there remembered how only a few years ago they had been hungry and badly dressed, in the years immediately following the war. Now, by their own strength, they had built themselves a state which was not merely a going concern, but which is producing not only better living conditions and falling prices, important though these are, but also holding out the promise of a bright and peaceful future.

On the Stalin Allee, with its banks of cream-coloured new apartment houses there was the same crowd of strolling happy people. Biggest crowd was round a fourteen-storey building which had just been opened that morning as the "Children's Department Store", complete with a huge toy department, regular puppet shows, and, on the thirteenth floor a special children's cafe with a very special notice on the door: "Adults only admitted in the company of children."

* * *

By John Peet

Mr. Sefton Delmer, of the London "Daily Express" has been having a look for himself at the German Democratic Republic. A lot of things which he saw did not please him; some things pleased him, like the "wonderfully well designed new flats" he saw in Dresden, and the trade union holiday trips which he described as the "cheapest and best value I have ever come across anywhere."

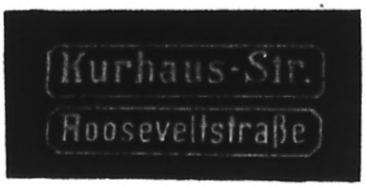
COMPROMISE

The main street of the little West German spa of Bad Kissingen used to be called Kurhaus Strasse (Pumproom Street).

In 1933 the nazi town council changed the name into Adolf Hitler Strasse.

In 1945 the anti-nazi town council changed the name to Roosevelt Strasse.

In 1954 the renazified town council wanted to get rid of the name of the antifascist Roosevelt, but was afraid of offending some Americans. They reached the compromise shown below:



The articles which he wrote in the "Daily Express" on September 27th—30th were also full of distortions, but what particularly interested me was not what he wrote, but what he did not write.

I have before me as I write an older copy of the "Daily Express", dated April 5th 1954. The feature page is dominated by a line drawing of a striped frontier barrier, and an ominous looking Soviet soldier with a light machine gun. The sensational headline reads: "Sefton Delmer, the Express Chief Foreign Affairs Reporter, who investigated rising dangers of a new militarism in Western Germany challenges the RED masters ....

NOW LIFT THAT BARRIER

LET me in to see the truth about your so-called police."

The article underneath states:

"I now say to my unknown friends in Soviet Germany:—Lift that Iron Curtain and let me in ... Let me assure myself by personal inspection that the Democratic Republic is as free from remilitarisation as you claim."

In his article Delmer then goes on to repeat the usual western charges about the "East German Army".

So much for Mr. Delmer's challange in April of this year. Now he has had his chance to make a personal inspection. Any of his readers who remembered the April challenge must have waited for his shattering revelations about the East German Army.

But none came. Delmer refers in passing to members of the People's Police, and quotes with approval the remarks of a hairdresser who described them as "a rabble". That is all.

Bouquet

I should like to take this opportunity of extending a small bouquet to the Nottingham "Guardian Journal" in England. In the last number of GERMAN REPORT we commented on a fabulous article published in that paper claiming that the great new blocks of flats in East Berlin were "only outer walls housing large shops".

In its issue dated September 30th the newspaper published a letter from me challenging the writer of the original article to come to Berlin again and show me the empty outer walls; it also published a letter from an Englishwoman living in East Berlin dealing very effectively with this and other inaccuracies in the article.

We are glad to note this effort on the part of this newspaper to keep the record straight. We hope the example will spread.

Tailpiece

Former Lieutenant Colonel von der Heydte, of the nazi parachute troops, has been expelled from membership of the parachutists veteran association in West Germany. Reason for his expulsion was that after falling into British hands in 1944 Colonel Heydte wrote articles in a British run prison-camp newspaper "attacking the German Reich Government then in power, and the man who was then head of the German Government".

Edited and published fortnightly by John Peet, Democratic German Report, Friedrichstrasse 167/III Berlin W 8. Telephone 22 62 68. Printed in Germany by (36). Veröffentlicht unter Lizenz-Nr. 694 beim Presseamt des Ministerpräsidenten der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik